tion that a Judge of the Superior Court of New-York, the Attorney-General of the State and the Court of Appeals had been improperly influenced in the cases just concluded. Surely the only course open to that paper and to a new other newspapers which have transcribed its charges to their columns is a full retraction in view of the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals. We doubt that this will be done. The main of stock gambling deprives men of all sense of decency and honor, and while bedr charges of corruption will probably never be prought again, we are prepared for covert insinuation and mallelous ambiguity toward those officers and judges who have refused to be parties to stock speculation.

MUSIC.

MR. GRAU'S OPERA COMPANY.

The best successes of Mr. Grau's French Opera Company during the season which will close this week have been won by Mina. Aimee in "La Fiile de Madame Angot," and Mile, Nixau in " Boccaccio." The latter, who has not been seen in any other part than Boccaccio, is a singer and actress of many winsome parts and undentable talent. Evidences of sound vocal training and more than mediocre musical gifts she showed in abundance, and, had it been possible for two persons to have done so, she and Mile. Angele would have saved the performance of "Boccaccio" from musical sterility. But the orchestra would persist in playing and the music of the opera has other pieces than solos and duets for the two lovers.

In the performance of Suppe's operetta it was diverting at least to notice the effect of the blending of national characteristics. Save that the comedy parts were needlessly broadened the play was given with were needlessly broadened the play was great was commendable effectiveness, but in this there was no cause of surprise for the book of the operation in its original form is a French comedy with which some of Mr. Grau's people comedy with which some on the Desirement, Zeil may be familiar-" Boccace, ou le Décameron." Zell and Gence, Suppe's librettists, adapted it for music and, thanks to the brilliancy of the musical setting, the French were moved to recover their own with the added German garbishments. Readers of Boccaccio need hardly be reminded of the origin of the episodes whose hardly be reminded of the origin of the episodes whose interweaving makes the play. With the musical portion of the periormance the French people at the Fifth Avenue Theorie were less successful. The pricking phythms were given out clumvily, and try as they would the singers could not fail into the undulations of the waltzes gracefully nor realize the composer's requirements of a sharply marked raythmical letter and freedom in the time. French feet, unlike the Vieuneec, have not been for years under the spell of a pied piper like

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

VICISSITUDES THROUGH WHICH IT HAS PASSED IN ITS BRIEF HISTORY.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, where the Passion Play was to have been produced last winter, has passed into the hands of the well-known costomer, Albert G. Eaves. Since June 1 it has been managed by Max Strakosch. The building or rather buildings (the connecting house in Twenty-fourth-st. was secured in order that Salmi Morse might reproduce a street in Jerusalem 132 feet in length) were leased a year ago by four capitalists from Messrs, Hitchcock and Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Each of these men, it is now understood, contributed \$5,000 toward the general fund. Tais \$20,000, it was calculated, would not only transform the building (which had at various times been a church, an armory and a stable; into a theatre, but would pay for the scenery and properties of the Passion Play and meet the other expenses of placing that work before the public. Between Mr. Morse's bad management and his Oriental extravagance the \$20,000 was expended before the first milestone had been reached on the thoray path that had been so merrily chosen. The builder's estimat for alterations had not included several expensive details of the work; and besides this, undreamed-of chan nels for carrying away money were perpenually open-ing before the theatrical firm. Then came arrests, in junctions and protests. These opened up new expenses. A lawyer was engaged, who brought diamonds and Bib

innetions and protests. These eigened up new expenses. A lawyer was engaged, who brought diamonds and Biblical lore into the police court with reckless produgality. He received \$2,500. When the chorus began to make preposierous demands for payment Mr. Morse used to ride between his office and the police courts and other favorite haunts in a coach and pair. Over \$60,000 was thus expended, and it was learned at last that "the great work" could not be produced.

Although the capitalists who had been induced to enter this scheme had discovered most of Mr. Morse's peculiarities, he begged with so much Eastern fervor that he was allowed to produce "A Bustle Among the Petitcoats." It is said that he berrowed the money for the costames exclusively from among his women in friends, and the remark is made that aithough the play was rapidly extinguished the glustic among these fair creditors will not down. Finally Mr. Morse, finding that his grip was growing insecure, introduced Max Strakosch, who agreed to pay a yearly rental of \$13,000 and the taxes, amounting to \$1,400 more. He spent considerable money on the house, ran as he could during the sammar months, and after defaulting a month or two in his rent returned the house to the capitalists once more.

These, it is understood have put their interests into the hands of Mr. Eaves. He is ill at present and has but formed any plans. Mr. Florence is anxious to secure the house, and nerotiations are in progress. Fire house is considered to be in a good flocation by theattrial

ed any plans. Mr. Florence is anxious to obtained and negotiations are in progress. The obsidered to be in a good flocation by theatrical. Miss Charlotte Thompson is at present playing to good business, presenting an entirely new "Jane Eyre," which she wrote during the If Mr. Eavrs, who has had wide experience and matters, remains in charge, Aimee will information, and French opera will be followed travaganza at "Fo." made a mistake, "Mr. Strakosch said disconstruitment of the property of

the sale stackened perceptibly, and throughout the day about as many more were sold in batches of from two to five. At 5 o'clock the little window was slammed down and the first day's advance sale of the subscription tickets to the Irving performances was over. When the tickets to the fiving performances was over. When the tickets and receipts came to be counted it was found that 511 out of about 950 scats and been sold and \$30,660 in cash received. Some of the best scats in the house still remain unseld, for not anticipating such an enormous rush the management had not sufficient tickets printed and on hand to meet the demand. It is stated that this is the largest first day's advance-sale for a dramatic performance on record, as it overtops the Eernhardt sale by several hundred dollars.

The properties belonging to Mr. Irving and consigned to Mr. Aboys still remain in the Custem House. Mr.

The properties belonging to Mr. Irving and consigned to Mr. Abbey still remain in the Custem House. Mr. Abbey stated last night that he had not made up his mind as to what course be would pursue in regard to the probable duty which will be demanded.

MME, NILSSON VISITS THE OPERA HOUSE

Mure, Nilsson visited the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, and went over the entire building in company with Henry E. Abbey and some of the direct tors. She expressed herself as thoroughly well pleased with the arrangement of the house, but thought the decoration scheme was not particularly happy. "I am glad to see, however," said she, "that you were sensible enough to abolish heavy velvet hangings, which are such a nutsance in most European opera houses. They only serve to deaden and swallow up all the sound." The interior of the house is now thoroughly completed, and Mr. Abbey said that it was aimost ready for innacidate occupation, were it desirants.

HOW O'DONNELL WILL BE DEFENDED.

A TALK WITH GENERAL PHYOR-EMPLOYED BY NO

CLIQUE-THE ASSOCIATE COUNSEL. General Roger A. Pryor sailed for Liverpool parly vesterday morning by the Seythia to take part in the defence of Patrick O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, the informer against the Pagentz Park assassins. To a TRIBUNE reporter he said that he was afraid he could give little information about the object of his trip. What will probably be the line of the defence f

asked the reporter. "That cannot be told until the witnesses and counsel are all together on the other side," he replied. "But it has been outlined in the preliminary examination, and will be, I presume, that of manufaughter or justifiable self-defence. If the statement of O'Donnell published in The Boston Post on Sunday is true, and it is straightforward and put in good language, then he will be acquitted. He asserts that he has witnesses, one of them in Donegul, who saw the killing of Carey, and who will testify that the latter, having become incensed at O'Donnell's executions, drew his revolver simultan-cousiy with O'Donnell. They will also testify, he states that young Carey came on the scene after the affray and picked up his father's pistol. Several witnesses are soing over from this side to testify as to O'Donnell's lite and character, but not knowing the extent of their evidence I cannot judge how important it is."

"Dy you think you will save the prisoner from hang to get

"You can guess on that as well as I can." "Heannot tell you that, but only that I am engaged The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter has returned from

by the prisoner's friends and not by any clique or society

by the prisoner's friends and not by any cinque or society as far as I am aware."

"Will you be long absent it"
"I do not imagine so. They do not drag cases as slowly over there as we do. The trial is set for October 15. I do not know what judge is to try the case. Judge Pullerton was retained as counsel with myself, but he went to Colorado recoully under the impression that the trial would come off on November 7; so he cannot be present, I imagine, at the opening. Mr. Sullivan is the leading English counsel for the prisoner, and with him are associated Mr. Guy, as solicitor, and, I hear also, a Mr. Russell."

MAYOR LOW IN THE FIELD.

HE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT A RENOMINATION AS A CITIZENS' CANDIDATE.

In accordance with a call issued by several prominent citizens of Brooklyn a meeting was held last evening in the directors' room in the Art Building in Montague st., to take steps for securing the re-election of Mayor Low. Among those present were A. E. Orr, General John B. Woodward, Thomas H. Rodman, Wenry Hentz, Charles Pratt, General C. T. Christensen, A. S. Barnes, L. S Burnham, the Rev. J. C. Ager, W. J. Coombs, A. T. White, W. C. Sheldon, C. H. DeSilva, Demas Strong, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, J. E. Vail, Stephen Condit, the Rev. J. B. Thomas, Moses S. Beach, Edwin Baker, the Rev. S. B. Halliday, Frederick Cromwell, D. C. Boody, and T. B. Adams.

Mr. Orr presided. In his opening remarks he said that the election or rejection of Mayor Low this year was the acceptance or rejection of Home Rule. Mr. Low had fulfilled every obligation to which he pledged himself when he accepted the nomination two years ago. In view of his success it was absolutely necessary to tender him a renomination as a renewal of confidence [Applause.]

General Woodward said that for the last two years the duties of the Mayor had been honestly, faithfully and well performed. Such an administration it was wise to continue. He ministration it was wise to continue. He then presented resolutions affirming unqualified allegiance to the principle of municipal home rule embodied in the present charter of Brookiyn, whereby the Mayor is given full powers and held to a direct responsibility for his acts; declaring that National party issues should have no weight in determining the conduct of municipal affairs; recognizing in the present Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn one who has been, by his acts as well as his words, a most consistent and conspicuous exponent of these principles, and so identified with them that his rejection will be never where extenned as inderenant of words, a most consistent and conspicuous exponent of these principles, and so identified with them that his recicction will be everywhere esteemed an indorsement of the system of Home Rule for the cities of the United States, and the separation of Municipal government from National politics; and recommending that Mr. Low be renominated to the Mayoratty as the Citizens' candidate at a mass meeting to be held at as early a date as possible. Henry flentz seconded the resolutions and they were unantimously adopted. Messrs Woodward, Hentz and Coristensen were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Low. They went to the Mayor's house and soon returned. General Woodward reported that the Mayor had read the resolution; the portion setting forth principles he necepted, and the part relating to himself he declared highly gratifying. When he entered upon his present term he was under no pledge or obligation to any main or set of men. He had long taken the position in his own mind that he would not enter upon a second term except under precisely the same conditions. If a nomination was tendered to him on the same terms the would except in the ingla monor and would necept it. [Protonged applause.]

Priorized applause. Priorized Arrange Boxes. Priorized applause. Speeches were made by Mr. Strong, Mr. Rodman, Dr. orter and Demas Barnes. A committee of seven was spounded to arrange for mass meetings; it is composed Henry Henry, John B. Woodward, L. S. Burchaus, B. Adams, C. H. Desiya, E. A. Doty and John S.

THOSE EXCEPTIONAL BRITISH TOURISTS.

THANKS FOR SPECIFIC STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Six: I must send you a word of thanks for THE TERBUNE'S editornal this morning on "Vulgarity in High Life, Again." You have done precisely what is so seldom done-told facis in a perfectly straightforward way, without abatement and without regard to the personal feelings of these whom they hit. You had ample reason for stating them, and indeed I think it had become a sort of public duty to do so. In any attempted comparison of the manners of domestic or foreign "vulcarities" I have no interest. All such comparisons are ordinarily worse than useless, but specific instances of pan manaers of either Americans or Englishmen ought often to be made known, care being always taken, as THE TRIBUNE has here done, to dx the thing on the real sulprits, and not distribute it or impute it to a whole ation, whether our own or another. And this reminds me to say that I have in the last

eignteen months seen a good deal of the manners of different nations—or the people of different

countries, to speek more correctly. I have met and seen many travelling Englishmen and women as well as many travelling Americans. I have found some of the most gentle, kind and considerate people. I have ever met among these English, and the same is precisely true of many of the Americans; and the pre- reappointed Judge, which office he held at the time of cise opposite is true of a good many English and Ameri cans. Not much improvement is to be expented, I out, I think, that morals and manners come at least from the same word into our vessionly to make the same word into our vessionly to make the same word into our vessionly to make the same patient soon became monoscipus. He was the first always very sorry when men like Matthew Arnold, whose opinions on most matters I am apit to like, lend to make the patient soon became more for a division of Dakota by an east and west line along the forty-sixth parasitel. He was well sawn in as I val, which he practically resemble it I am opit to the moral with those of Regiand or any other nation; for garded as his home from 1853 to 1865. by the extravagans at "Fo."

"I have made a mistake," Mr. Strakosch said disconsolately to a Third made a mistake, "Mr. Strakosch said disconsolately to a Third made a mistake," Mr. Strakosch said disconsolately to a Third made the contess it. I lound in the first place that in order to make the theatre a null-dentity well appointed one i should have bad to spend more money than I cared to lay out on another made property. As it is, I have spent two or three thousand dollars on the stage alone. Then I made the discovery that I could not get first-class attractions to come to the theatre, and I do not care to play variety or negro ministrel business. Perhaps it is that I don't man how, but there its. I either can't or wou't be a variety marked that pursue. I have broken no promises and have failed to pursue. I have broken no promises and have failed to pursue. I have broken no promises and have failed to early out nothing I set out with the intention of performing.

SEATS FOR THE INVING PERFORMANCES

When the ticket-seller at the Star Theatre opened the little window of the box-office at 9 o'cinek yesterday morning the leader of the long line, numbering some thirty or forty who were coughing asthmatically in the sharp morning air, laid down 3600 and in a hoarse whisper asked for ten seals for the entire series of Irving performances. He was given his choice, and chose the ten best seats in the orchestra without a mement's hestiation. The same performance was repeated by the next and the next until between two and three hundred seats were disposed of in little more than an hour to twenty-five or thirty different persons. Then the sale slackened perceptioly, and throughout the day and the point of the sale slackened perceptioly, and throughout the day in the sale slackened perceptioly, and throughout the day of the last of the manner of the last. I had not observed what is the product of the last, and it was a continued to the last. It was not neccarsionally an advanced by the last of the last of the last of t

THE WESTERN UNION DECISION.

CARCLESSNESS OF JUDGES IN GRANTING INJUNC TIONS-VIEWS OF THE EARLY JURISTS,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: All the injunction orders which marked the progress of the Western Union cases are now shown to be erroneous. Considering the immense interests imperilied and the tremendous responsibilities taken by the Judges who granted these injunctions, this fact is extremely important and algolicant. All the great Chance lors of former days spoke of the power of injunction as an extreme remedy, to be ex-relied with great reluctance and only in the plainest cases for the avoidance of irreparable wrong. The reason of this reluatauce is, or was, that an order of injunction, proofeding out of the discretion of the Court, parentes of the unione f personal or arbitrary government—that is of govern ment by special instance; which is directly opposed to a government of inw in this, tout law is "a rule of aca government of the catefest differences between good and bad gevernment is found in this distinction. Hence the great nobles of the law by whom our jurispradence was developed spoke always of the power of injunction as a necessary, but extreme and dangerous, hozaro.

Parhaps newhere outside the city of New-York is the power resorted to so freely as here. Not only has its permicious nature been lost sight of, but it has netually | which rings a half-rate above silver. That is only some to be feit as an agreeable exercise of personal authority to be made use of freely whenever the person against whom it is asked cannot prove himself guilty" by taking the barden of proof and showing that to grant the order would be wholly out of place. The result is that in the present state of feeling toward inresult is that in the present state of feeling toward in-corporated industries, those concerns, and, indeed, many other affairs, are carried on, not under a government of law, exemplified by rules of agricultive force, but under a personal government by injunction, and that in the midst of republican institutions. The extent to which a personal government of that sort is controlled by every wave of public sentiment is forcibly anown by the inter-

of public sentiment is to.
ory orders in this case.
ory orders in this case.
a time when stook gamblers have been able, by At a time when stock gamblers have been able, by raising a hige and cry against a corporation which has almost created a great industry, to make its success appear to many a crime, it has been possible for two men, each of whom for the vilost purpose bought his grievance, to procure orders which have wronget upon a great scale causeless injury and almost ruin; and this, too, without any showing of an interest or injury to be considered, but merely through the general readiness to enjoh and the insensible force of public feeling upon the discretion even or judicial minds. Very truly yours, agoin and the insensine force of public feeling upon facretion even of judicial minds. Very truly yours, New York, Oct. 3, 1883.

INCIDENTS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3 .- C. L. Tiffany and J. R. Schuyler lott West taland this morning. President Arthur will old a lieu to the island to-morrow morning, and will take the steamer Eolus at neon for New-York. George Baueroft, the historian, celebrated his eightythird birtisday to-day, and this evening gave a dinner

A disuer party was given to-night by Charles M. Ociparty. richs and Meredith Howland, of New-York.

its trip with Atlerney-General Brewster and family.
Mrs. Thomas Garner, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Mrs. Thomas Garner, of New-York, is the guest of M John C. Peters, of the same city. The yachts Gitania and Wanderer are in the harbor.

THE HURRICANE AT NASSAU. Further particulars of disasters by the recent

urricane at Nassau, N. P., were received yesterday by the arrival of sixteen officers and sailors of wreeked vessels, who came from St. Jago de Cuba on the steamship Cicafuegos, of Ward's Line. Captain F. A. Dowse and four seamen of the British brig Peerless, owned in Long Reach, N. B., were among them. The brig saited from Sagua lish brig Peerless, owned in Long Reach, N. E., were among them. The brig saited from Saguar for New-York, with 361 horsheads of sugar, early in August, and stranded on Beach Cay, one of the Bahama Islands, on August 20. After discharging a part of her eargo into wrecking vessels, she was floated off, and put into Nassau a week afterward for repairs. While discharging cargo ou September 8, she was nearly capstized by the hurricane, and her masts had to be cut away to prevent her from rolling ever. She was so badly strained and otherwise damaged that she was condemned.

Elmer Shute, first mate, and four sailors from the American schooner Melissa Trask, owned in Portland. Me. were also passengers on the Cieffungos. Their vessel was caught in the hurricane of vessel was caught in the hurricane of vessel was caught in the hurricane of Cay, one of the Bahamas. She was dismusted, and the efforts to float her were without avail. The erew then abandoned her. She was from Nassau bound to Long Island, and the only insurance upen her was \$1,500 in Lee Merchanis Marine lusurance Con pany.

Captain John Peterson and five seamen were from the American brig Glies Loring. She sailed from here for Matanzas on August 23 with a cargo of oil and machinery, and was dismartled in the hurricane on September 8. She put into Stirrup Bay, Bahama Banks, and sent to Nassau for assistance, but only the cargo was saved.

OBSTUARY.

OBITUARY.

SIMON CAMACHO.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death at Caracas, on September 20, of Simon Camacho, late Minister Resident of Venezuela at Wash ington. He returned to his native country in May to arrange his private business and to meet his family. had been ailing some time before his return, but lately his health had been so poor that he had to be supported whenever he went about. He was nearly sixty-two years

As representative of the Venezuelan Government he came to Washington in the last year of the Hayes Administration. Charge d'Affaires at first, he was made Minister because of his skilful management of the affairs of his country. He had lived in this city many years as Venezuelan Consul, and was familiar with American life and manners. During his residence at Washington he was the intinate friend of Secretary Blaine. His amiability and generous disposition made him the favorite of the diplomatic carps in Washington society. A trained lawyer by profession, he was a journalist by choice and was formerly Editor of La Cronica. He was was the editor of the official organ of the Peruvian Government during the Administration of General Prade. He had rare hierary attainments, and was the author of several books which were much liked by the people of his country. His family consists of a wife and three sons. familiar with American life and manners. During his

REAR ADMIRAL JOSHUA R. SANDS. Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands, of this city, d at the house of his son-to-law, Paymaster William N. Waimough, U. S. N., in Baltimore, on Toesday, Oct. 2, In the eighty-night year of his age. Mr. Sanda was born in New-York in 1795. When the War of 1812 broke out young Sands desired to outer the Navy, and his father young cames desired to enter the cary, and as another a way, who was then a member of Congress, procured a commission for him as midshipman. The first engag ment in which he participated was the taking of Little York, new Toronto. In the Maxican War he was made capinin of the Vixen. In 1851 he was assigned to the St. Lawrence, which carried to England American contributions the first exhibition at the Crystal Palace. While in London he was presented to Queen Victoria and received special marks of attention from the State officials. On secial marks of attention from the State officials. On is return to this country he was presented with a sword the city of Brooklyn. Mr. Sands was Captain of the isquebianna when that vessel was sent out to assist in rying the first transatianthe cable. The Queen presented in with a gold sunficient total with diamonds. When is Rebellion broke out in 1801 he was placed upon the triad list. He was created Rear Admira: In 1806, r. Sands was twice married, and eight children says on. The inneral will take place at St. Ann's Episcopai harch, Brocklyn, at 3 p. m. to-day.

JUDGE J. P. KIDDER. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Paul, Oct. 3.-Judge J. P. Kidder, member of the Dakota Supreme Bench, died hast evening at the Merchanta' Hotel, age sixty-seven. He was Lieu-tenaut-Governor of Vermont one term, and moved to St. Paul in 1857 and afterward to Dakota. In 1865 he was appointed Judge by President Lincoln. In 1870 he was elected Delegate to Congress. He was afterward

his death. He itved at Yankton. Judge Kidder's malady was inflammation of the blad-

COLONEL G. J. KENNEDY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- Colonel, G. J. Kennesty die 1 here to-day. He commanded the 3d New-York Artillery and was the first man to entist and raise a company of volunteers in this State.

NO COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A PUBLISHED REPORT DESIED-WHAT IS SAID AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

A Washington dispatch published in The World yesterday, stating that a dangerous counterfeit had recently been discovered at the Sub-Treasury in this city, is absolutely without foundation. cnly false coins received at the Suo-Treas-ury lately are not counterfeits. Genulus pieces are split, and after they have been literally excurated they have been filled with base metal. When their edges have been re-milled the coins are apt to deceive the public. Only a man who has an apiness for the business can detect sometimes the spurious from the true coin. The weight is correct; the impression is exact; the surface of the coin resists an acid test. Yet there are several good come at the Sub-Treasury which are said to be spurious in spite of all these superficial virtues.

I cannot tell you how Tandy picks out these bad Assistant Transury Acton said yesterday only know that he does it. We several on hand which he has have several on hand which he has pronounced false, but we have no proof beyond his statement. They appear sound! Yes, but I will waser ten to one that which the coins have been broken open they will show a base filling. At any rate, Tandy has never yet made a matche. It takes too much capital and the risk of defection is too great to make counterfeiting profits of. The field is limited to coin, for the fibre paper, which is made by the Government, has proved too much for caunic ficilies. The fielding of coin does not afford a large profit.

e of the subordinate officers at the Sob-Treasury. One of the subordinate officers at the Sab-Transury, who handles a large amount of specie, add: "There is no dangerous counterfed affect, so far as I know. As to its having been detected because it rang a half-note too high, that is more than a half-note too ridicalous, some of the boys must have been stuffing the Department men at Washington I don't happen at this moment to remember any metal

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS,

The Greece, which will sail to-day, will have among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. C. lette, Licotenant and Mrs. L. A. Yorbay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cloud, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cinre, F. C. Garrand and N. G.

The City of Chicago will take James A. Low, Lesley Alexander, Major and Mrs. C. G. Magrae, Miss Eleano Bigelow and Miss Pterson.

The Wisconsin, which arrived yesterday, brought Colonel E. O. Slakespeare, Captain and Mrs. F. G. Smyth, D. C. Sank Species of the Maniley, Mr. and D. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Box, Captain Matt. Korwan, Tuomas Lovering, George Hersett Lloyd, and Mrs. E. A. Praeger, Dr. A. M. C. Scally, Major Juy Clarke-Travers, Bart., Mrs. A. M. Wallace, and

CHARITABLE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held last evening at No. 108 Llyingston-st. David M. Stone presided. The assual report was presented by the secretary. It showed that 5,072 grocery orders were issued at a cost of \$5,380 15; 3,612 acrieles of clothing were made up and discrimined, 1,457 tens of coal were given away and 200 prescriptions filled. R. W. Ropes was re-directed president.

Unlicery. American Cousin (last day of season): "What apport Guess I've intentional around all day with a 23-donor pair, singing 14-cent bases at the end of it, and haven't caught a darked fish?"

CATHOLIC CONVERSION.

A LECTURE BY MONSIGNOR CAPEL. HOW CONVERTS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME ARE MADE-WINNING MEN IN HIGH PLACES.

Monsignor Capel lectured last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Columbian Club, on "Converters and Conversion." As early as half-past six people had begun to gather outside the doors, and by 8 o'clock every seat in the building was occupied and people were standing in every avadable spot. Over the stage, suspended in gas jets, were the words "The Columbian;" upon it were choice hothouse plants. A large bouquet adorned the lecturer's rable. Behind the scenes Mon-signor Capel was considerably trate, because his baggage, which contained the notes of his lecture as well as his cassock, had been delayed, and finally he was obliged to lecture in his somewhat worn travelling dress. It was ten minutes past the hour anne sed for the beginning of the lecture before the numbers of the club filed in. Among them were the Rev. E. W. McCarthy, Thomas Olena, T. H. Brosnan, M. Meagher, John L. Devinny, Edwin Marsh, Dr. Ford, William H. Bannett, Eugene Drew, D. H. C. McLeau and John C. McCarthy.

Presently the lecturer appeared. He was enthusiastically received. The Rev. Father McCarthy presided, and in introducing Monsignor Capel he made a brief speech. Monsignor Capel, who was received with loud applause, and t

"I enter upon a subject which I think must be of the

greatest possible interest, not only to Catholics but to Protestants, and to those who are professedly of no religion. I will honestly confess that in the selection of my subject I have been actuated by sundry little person littles and aspersions which have been addresse your humble servant. It has been said of myself n common with others that 'it is simply magnetism,' and I believe some one has been bold enough to say 'A couple or three conversations and there you are, you don't know where you are.' Now, hearing such person alities as these-not merely here in America, but in the old country-not merely from the lips of uneducated persons, but even reading them in our newspapers, that find their way into the best circles of English society—I feel myself justified in trying to let you into the secret of the character of conversions. There was a time in my country when it was aid, 'It is only a little flash in the pan; there are no converts made,' But, you see, it has become an incontrovertible fact. In that land and in Europe generally men of every position in life, men of every possible form of culture, men belonging to every sect of religion and men belonging to none, have joined the Roma Catholic Church, I might dwell on the names of m Catholic Church. I might dwell on the names of men prominent in the Government and aristogracy, men produced in literature and science, but I am one of those who feel strongly that the numbering of those who come into the Church is an impertinence on the one side to those who are so converted, and at the same time it is something that looks his the sam of numbering the people.

SOME AMERICAN CONVERSIONS.

"What has taken place in England has happened also in America. There are those who are now numbered among the dead, whose names are in great honor, in mentioning whom there is not this indelicacy. There was the late Bishop of Charlestown, Dr. Ives, whom I had the honor of numbering among my own personal friends. There was, later, Dr. Brownson, who, certainly, of all those was here. Dr. Brownson, who, certainly, of all those who have wisided the pon in your land, combined a power of thought and persuasion and a delicacy of expression such as are rarely mer with. Those have been toole by bitto, enabled by culture, strong in the exercise of good integment, honored by their fellows in participating in the life of their Nation, have bowed before that authority which is here on earth, and have deemed it an honor and a glory to faill their duty in being admitted into the Charch Catholie.

"I pass to that which comes unfortunately as a consequence of this conversion. My experience is this 1 You may turn Methodies, or Episcopalant, or Haptist, or any one of those finither also sects which we have in our land, and no one thates the least notice of you, except in

of those inimizerable sects which we have in our and no one takes the least before of you, except in the leif reflect of you, except in the leif reflect of the state of the least before your lain things the leif reflect the three petures is changed, who have excreted that therety in another directly and again have I have seen R—men have been and again have I have seen R—men have been of out of doors and derived of their right to erly and have seen looke upon as outcasts.

In met now wishing to wound or hart the minds of our Processing threads and betthree way may be

"In crassing over in the steamer to this country I taked with a lady-who, I am sure, was better than guid-who spoke of the pardon of sin, and said to me, thing on either side till we learn to hate had manners at real sins, in all persons able. It is Carryle who points restering norming. It was believed to have been sucas. Some time since, an English elergyman wrote the had seen upon a cathedral in Belgium a list of a with the prices of forgiveness of each. He say make the prices of forgiveness of each. He say make the prices of the prices of the prices and the found the course of in the books, and upon searching almost everybedy about the Cathedral, they were I has there each oppose referring to money about Cathedral except the one which himse near the door, of the prices of the stitings at these high mass four sources of the stitings at rices—high mass four sources of the stitings at of we would be prices of the stitings at the say of the prices of the stitings at the say of the prices of the stitings at the say of the prices. The prices is the ball not tred to read the French language.

to film as the Saylour. SOME MODEL CONVERTERS.

In the second part of his between the speaker mentioned four model converters, the first of lana Jew and who became us cornect a Catholic He was the one man among the Apostics who inight be called a "geatloman," and who became all takings to all men. The second was St. Francis of Assist, the converter of lax Catholius; the third St. Francis Xavier, the converter of Pagosa, and the fourth St. Francis of raises, the converter of Pagosa, and the fourth St. Francis of raises, the converter of Praises and St. Francis of raises habored particularly among Professionis and was particularly noted for his loving tenderness toward those who had skined or were in hersey. "What heter way," he asked, "to deal with those was in bindings or ignorance modifice us or fall short of the truth." We should deal with them as with the fallen child whom we raise tendedly by the hand." He was the one man among the Apostles who inigh tenderly by the hand."

The Menaginor desit finally on the character of the firsh people as a converting people to America, and paid a most chaptest tribute to the posity, fidelity and carried prayerfulness of those who in a domestic espacity are often the means—direct or indirect—of armging their means into the Charch of God.

SEEKING TO GET OUT THE FULL FOTE.

Clerks were busy yesterday at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee of the County Committees through the state. This chied upon electors to get out the full vote on election day. It acraigned the Democratic party for extravarance in State afform and for its cowardly evasion of the tariff question,

and for its cowardly evasion of the tariff question, and compared the candidates on the two fichets, pointing out that the quantities of experience and converty were with the Republicans. It was end that reports from the State show the utmost harmony in the party ranks.

The Republican State Convention delegates from the Hild Conversional District in Brooklyn, who have thus far falled to select a representative on the State Committee, balloned from early Frackay evaning until 4 s. m. yesterday without success, awon of the fourteen voice being cart for D. S. Siewart all the time and the others sent ring. The choice was finally left to Albert Daggest and Joseph Asplawal, but the two were no more able to agree than the fourteen, and no result is yet reached.

DISCUSSING SANITATION.

Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New-Haven, read a paper before the Medico-Legal Society in Mott Memorial Hall, hast night, on "A fatal case of palsoning by arseniate of solitum." Professors R. Ogden and Charles A. Doremas, Dr. R. N. Bell and others discussed the paper. Professor Silliman called attention to the Cousular reports from France, in which the use of poisenous atkaline dies are mentioned as being used in oloring cheep wines. He had tested dust in rooms were green wall-paper with a finfly surface was used

relating to building in New-York," in which he said tha plumbers should pass a thorough examination to entitle them to pursue their business. The high houses now heing built in this city, he considered dangerous to health, from their damp basements and dark lower rocms, where many of them were in the same neighborhood. The tenement part of this city would have to be cleared in places for parks. Brooklyn might in time afford relief by giving more living space, but this would not come about until car-fare on the Bridge should be 2 or 3 cents and the grips should work better.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSALISTS.

HOME MISSIONARY WORK - THE STATE OF THE CHURCH-EDUCATION, BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3 .- The New-York State Convention of Universalists continued its session to-day A report was read from the trustees of the New-York Universalist Convention Relief Fund, which was followed by the report of the treasurer of the fund, George H. Forster, of News York. The showing is as follows: Receipts, \$16,385.79; disbursements, \$16,193 83; assured revenue for 1884. \$2,100.

The principal feature of the session was a paper on missionary work by the Rev. E. F. Pember, who stated that he had preached 203 sermons and given fifty lectures and special addresses. He had visited sixty-five different parishes, to accomplish which he had travelled 19,300 miles, and as a part of his missionary labors he had written 1,700 letters and postal cards. He received \$986.98 from various sources and expended \$542 15 in carrying on his work. He presented the importance of the field, and urged the necessity of another laborer, specially urging the need of a worker in the western part of the State.

In the afternoon the Rev. J. F. Yates, of Perry, read a report on the state of the Universalist Church of New-York. From an examination of the registers of the past ten years he had found tent there had been in the United States and Canada a loss to the church of fifteen parishes and 3,504 families. In ten years there had been in the United States and Canada an increase of 10,249 charge, members.

Church members.
Professor C. V. Parsell, of Fort Plain, reported on education. The income of the year had been \$23,640 21, and the expenditure \$21,030 99. Daving an excess of revenue over expenses of \$2,003 22. It was decided to hold the next convention at Poughkeepsio. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of the wants of the St. Lawrence University, for which \$100,000 is needed. It was resolved to make a thorough canvass of the State is the interest of the mathematical transfer of the convention will adjourn to morrow noon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Dispatches received in this city state that the Exchange Bank of Tupelo, Miss., has made an assignment. It was incorporated and has been in business since May, 1875, F. M. Goar being the presiient. The authorized capital was \$100,000, but \$20,000 was paid in. The Chase National Bank is the New-York correspondent. President Thompson said yesterday that he threw out the dustrs of the Exchange Bank a few days ago, as the bank was drawing too fast, and as it was a small bank he did not care to carry them or let it overdraw.

Frankle and Butler, dealers in clothing and dry-goods

at Denver and Leadville, Col., and at Shelbyville, Tenu, who formerly had an office at No. 472 Breadway, were eferred creditors in the assignment of Levy Bros. & Co. for \$55,000 on accommodation paper given to the latter firm, with whom they were Intimately connected in ouslness, Mr. Batter being a relative by marriage Bostos, Oct. 3.-Hall & Rowe, boot and shoe manu-

facturers, have fulled. Particulars are withheld until a meeting of the croditors can be had. Up to January last the credit of the firm was unquestioned, but about that time the different agencies in walch the firm was raised demanded a statement of its condition, which was rerused by Hill & Rowe. Consequently their rading was scratched from the books of all the accuries that had previously carried it. The house continued to carry on the business with apparent success. Of factor firm has been largely in the Southern trade, and, it is inderation, its transactions therein have been unstreaming.

ne transactions therein have been unsuccessing.

Boston, Oct 3.—Canterbury & Haskell, boot and shoe
manufacturers, of No. 3 High-st., Beston, have suspended. The firm's liabliftles will aggregate about

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 .- The Glen Woollen Company, of Hampden, Mass., made a statement to He creditors to day as follows: Notes and accounts payable, 838,824; pay-roll for September, \$2,450; advances from Grosvenor & Carpenter, a Now-York commission from, \$20,841, making the total Habilities \$48,115. The assets are \$49,356, as follows: Inventory, \$20,190; assets are \$40,500, as follows:
cash, \$3,305, finished goods in the hands of Grosvenor
&therpeater, \$26,841. The creditors present, representing \$12,640 of the company's indebtedness, agreed to
accep 20 per cent of their claims, payable in cash on
November 1, provided the goods in the bands of Grosvebus & tarpenter ever that firm's advance, as the

THE HAMERSLY WILL CONTEST.

ORDECTIONS FILED WITH THE SURROGATE.

Objections were filed yesterday at the Surroware died on May 3. Mr. Hamersly inherited from his father, Andrew G. Hamersly, who deed on January 30 property valued at several millions of dollars. All the reperty owned by he father was given to the son. The latter by a will dated February 19, 1883, left his property to his executive and executors in trust to apply the income to the use of his widow during her life, the proprty to go to their children after her death. In the even that no issue were living the property was to be dishled among the male raildren of his consin, J. Hooker Hamersly, or the male tosus of such children as might die prior to the testator. In the event of the death of the widow and cousins without such issue the property was to be divided among charitable and benevolent corporations u the State, the widow to apportion the amount to each

Mr. Hamersly left no oblidren, and the relatives who would be the natural heirs of the property after the death of the wislow and near relatives have, as was andeath of the whow and hear relatives have, at was allticipated in a 'provious article in The Thibune, began
a rantest to test the validity of the bequests to charinable mathultons. The sobjections were fleel by Marie
Louise Mason, as general guardism of Homy, Whilam
Pitt, Heieu and James Kont, Clara, Edith and John
Mason, minors, an Alfred R. Jones and Levis Jones,
The objections are rathed in the usual form in which it is
questioned whether the will was the last will and tesins cut, or wassigned by Louis C. Hamersky, or the attestlay willows, or that the stendards were acknowledged, or that clt, of was a good to stand the signatures were a canowiedged, or that Mr. Hampridy ever declared the writing to be inclust will and testament or that the witnesses signed their manus at the request of the testatur.

BUDGET OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education yesterday passed a resolution providing that "any female teacher marry-ing shall report in writing his married name and address to the clerk of this Board and charman of the Board of rustees of the ward in which she is employed; and any cacher falling to comply with this by-law within thirty int a after her marriage shall thereby forfeit her position s teacher, and all salary that may be due her from the tme of her marriage." The superintendent of the frigatey Department reported that over 16,000 visits nad been made in stores, factories and hences, and only 105 children had been found employed contrary to law. A request for an increase of 20 per cent on the present salaries paid to the janitors of the public schools was referred to a committee, and also a resolution increasing the salary of the City Superintendent from \$5,500 to \$7,500. The election of City Superintendent was deerred until the next meeting of the Board. The resoluion of the Building Bureau to at the public school bundngs should all be connected with the headquarters of the fire Department, was released to the Corporation course

sel for an opinion.
The following budget of the estimated expenses of the
hourd for 1884 was presented and had over until the

L	Baccings and after tions special regards Farming and ventilation Warning and ventilation Corporate schools salt of officers and clerks of loard of fiducation	45,800 60,000 102,000 37,500
	Workshop-wages and materials	2,600 2630,000 600,000
ı.	Pines for ward achiels	5,000
н	read those seas therent fund	\$2,000
	the state of the s	39,000
	Expetates of coimed schools.	6,500
6	The same and the same in the same state of the same same same same same same same sam	300
9	the same of the red of bolucation	13,000
		18,000
	First for all schools	165,000
1	Depository -aupplies for all a hools,	210,000
		1.8,000
	The state of the s	64,5003
	The state of the s	31,050
	Sularies of evening schools.	263,000
	Salaries of Normal college and training dep't	13,900
	and the property of ward schools and the second	109,500
	tanchers in ward schools	2,510,000
	n vi meetingi	
	CENTRAL AUG. AUG.	

Total.....

ANOTHER THEORY OF CONSUMPTION .- The

new or Salisbury theory of consumption, as discussed in the medical journals, makes the disease one of unhealthy ulimentation rather than a mainly of the lungs-that is, it is the fermenting of food in the stomuch, which furits the fermenting of too in the source in sheets to the circulation noxious material that effects the large on reacting those organs. Granting the truth of this bear, comment has been made that consumption is to be considered circulate—all that useds to so some being to use only such food as well not ferment in Charles F. Wingate read a paper on "Sanitary laws the stomach, and to clean out the organ occasionally by

a judicious use of warm water, with simple toules before meals to aid digestion. A weak solution of ferric per sulphate is recommended for inhalation to check hemograps in a severe stage of the disease.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenly four hours, Washington, Oct. 4-1 a. m .- The temperature has risen eligitly in New-England and fallen slightly in all other districts east of the Mississippi Valley. It has risen slightly in the Upper portions of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. North to west winds prevail in New-England and the Middle Atlantic

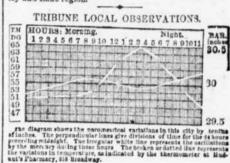
Indications for to-day.

For New-England, fair weather, winds mostly nor-therly, rising barometer, stationary or slight fail in therry. Fising batchieves, fair weather, northerly for the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly winds, rising barometer, stationary or slight fail in temperature.

Indications for to-morrow.

Indications for to-morrow.

Fair weather is indicated on Friday in New-England, and local rains on Friday in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lake region.



aut's Pharmacy, 218 Breadway. TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 4-1 a.m.- The movement in the barometer yesterday was generally upward. Clear weather preveiled. The temperature ranged between 50° and 65°, the average (56°) being 11g° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 31g° lower than on Tuesday. Cooler, clear or fair weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ESCAPE OF A WOUNDED ROBBER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A attempt to rob the post edite here last eight was frustrated by Night watchman John Voorhees, who shot at the burglar and wounded thm. The man escaped, leaving a trail of blood for hair a mid-

TTEMPTING TO KILL HERSELF AND CHILDREN. ATTEMPTING TO KILL RERSELF AND CHILDREN.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—An Italian woman made
a desperate attempt to drown horsef this afternoon at the
Plies street What. She three her younger child, a boy, into
the Delaware, and then attempted to leap in herself, distribing her daugner, a spil about the very old. The boy was
rescued and the woman and her children were locked up.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 3.—John Castagmette, alias
Costello, an Italian, age seventeen, who shot Joseph Rizzo
assi August, was indicted to day by the Grand Jury for
murger in the first degree. The prisoner maintains a stolid
demension.

FALSE GLYCERINE .- Complaint is made by harmacists abroad of the manufacture in Prague, and perhaps other places, of spurious glycerine. The article s described as of a pale yellow color, nearly clear and when first rubbed on the hand is quite oily, after which when are transed on the hand is quite oily, after which a peculiar dryness of the skin is noticed; the taste is very bitter and unpleasant, comparable to a very impure giverine—specific gravity, 1,233, when evaporated on a water bath is left 53.2 per cent of a brown-looking residue, and at 22t degrees F, is quite dry and friable; on being heated more nighty it puffs up and leaves a stirkity alkalite ash. Close examination shows the composition of this "giyeerine" to be caloride of magnesium, starch, sugar or gipose and dextrine dissolved in water.

THERE IS ONE PLACE

in this city where coys' and cultifren's overcoats and suita can be had that are tallor made and do not bear that "common look" so apparent in boys' and children's ciotning found cisewhere. Yet the prices are moderate. Jeisewhere. Yet the prices are moderate JESSUP & CO., 746, 748, 750 Breadway, near 8th-st.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the sa's a uction on October 15, of the sugerb house and lot, 574

Colgate & Un's Bashmere Banquet Tallet Sang.—This novelly and exceptional strongth of its perfuse arguments product are accounted to the perfuse are accounted to the second strong strong sections.

MARRIED.

MARKIED.

KENNEDY-WALTERS-Atthe Church of the Annunctation, October 3, by the Ear John M. Grady. Mr. John J. Kennedy, of New York, to Miss Noitle Waiters. No cards. Mr. ABE-Young-Atthe Courch of the Perisange, St. Johnson, L. L., on Saturday. September 29, by the Rev. Waiter daker, B. D., assisted by the Rev. B. H. Abbott, John Francis Mr. Cake to Miss Amelia Young, both of St. Jonaland.

PUBLISHED AND THESTAY OCTOBER 2. at the residence of the bride's parents. By the Hex. Alexander Machay-Smith, Samme A. Furdy, Jr., to Margarel Douglass, dangaire of vanual i. Hull all of this city.

DIED, BALDWIN-At Hancock, N. Y., September 34 Lucy R. Budwig, danglater of the late Theology R. and Sarah M.

CAMACHO-At Cara as Venezuela, September 20, 1843, Stoom amacho, late Minister Resident of Venezuela at OWLES-In Parmington Conn., Thursday, September 27, Edward Shelliold, son of Thomas and Elizabeta E. Cowisa. uged Siyears. LOVER-At Rre, N. Y. October 2, Rev. Charles E. Glover, of the New York Cast Conference, hours services at the Mollouis: Church, Ryo. Toursday

HOLAHAN -September 39, 1883, Josephine B., wife of Amos J. Helahan, and only dislighter of Nationalel Juryia, st., and Rebecca D. Arms J. H. Handar, and they see, and Rebecca D. Francis Solvions (this) Thursday at 11 o'clock a.m., at her hand residence. No. 24 East 20th-8t., to which relatives and

friends are invite f. interment in Wood awn Cemetery. HORNOY-In Hamilton, Bermuda, September 8, Dr. John Hornby, of Poughteopeie, N. Y., in the 19th year of his

age.

KELLOGG Smilenty, on October I. at Elizabeth N. J.,
Eliward R. Kellogz formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the
foun year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully furtised to attend the
functal which will take place at mis late residence, No. 103

dieta, Elizabeth, N. J., at 14 of cook on Thursday, October Craim mayor foot of Liberty at., New-York, for Elizabeth-port St. thou at 10 o'clock. LYMAN-At Lake Mononk, N. Y., October 3, Delia Wood wife of Professor Chester s, Lyman, of New-Haven, Cons.

Notice of funcial histories,
PARSINS—On Sciolor 2, 1883, at her residence, 323 West
1.4th st. Jane Augusta, wife of William E. Parsons, jr.,
and daugner of the late How. Christian B. Woodruff, in and daughter of the sage, the sidyour of his age, in all your of his age invited to attend the funeral from least result flores, albuhes, and 9th ave., on Taurelay,

POST-At Rochary, Decaware Co., N. Y., I. Seward Post, only son of Jenesson and Sarah Post, formerly of Orange only son of Jelichon and Sarah Post, formerly of Orange Co. N. Y.
Fineral at Rechary, 11 o'clock, Thursday.
SAND — At Fathaners on Tapstay, October 2, at the realdense of Paymaster William N. Watmonga, V. S. Navy,
Joshua R. Sania, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, in the Sun
year of January and the Commission of the Sania Sarah and the Sun
year of January and the Commission of the Sania Sania Sania P. Thebout,
Funeral from the rate real-time Na. 176 Halled, Brooklyn,
Thursday, October 2, at 5 o'clock p. 10.
Flease and those of the Commission of the Comm

o'clock p. m.
Willi OsiB-On Wednesday, October 3, at his late residence, No. 25 Mediann ave., form Warner Wilcomp, sixing and ins anytiving actual John W. and Hannan Wilcomb.
His oriends and friends of he assert are invited to attend the fattents as views at the Chirch of the Meavenly 1884. Schawe, above 4502.m., Friday, October 5, at 102. m.

Sgengl Nomes.

Artistic Memorials
Then NOV. ENGLAND STANTE & WASTS, Hartford, 1994
quarranted and Westshops, Westerland, d. 6.
Fine superated and Westshops, Westerland, Desputys
and existates that the Malland Westerlands of the Artistic Artist

A penetical and Charmagn test of the Willess & Gibbs Although Theorems declines old convince of the Plant was needed. Note that the English Constant and Lawrence in the Constant and Lawrence testing. But investigation of the Constant and Lawrence testing.

The Pablic are Cautioned against negotiations or cashe has now traits, meets or paper of any kind mate, or the decreate by tecopy trait, us his mutal condition is such as material condition is such as material condition in the material condition. JOHN BORY.

Post Office Notice.

Foreign value for the week cultury October 9 750 (5.21) at him source a follows. The USDAY—At Oa in, for Europe, per Sa. Rught, via Physimouth, emerger and Hamburg; at 1750 pm, for Culta, Porto tillowant declare, see Sa. Cult you Abstraction, vol. Bavana; at 2 p. in, for Assuminant, per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Man Per Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Man Per Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Culta, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Sanday, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Sanday, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, per Sa. Sanday, via 150 fair till per Sa. Sanday, via 150

"The schedule of closurs of trans-Proble untils is arrangal on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland frames to ban Francisco. Mails from the blast arriving or trait as San Francisco on the day of smining of steamers are in paid in themse the same day from the same day. HENRY G. PEARSON, Past maxiot.

Pest Office, New York, N. Y., September 28, 1883.

Political Notice.

XIXth Assembly District Republican Association, corner 67th-st, and West Boulevard, --resultar meeting this Sp. m. CHAS. F. BRUDER, Prosident, P. H. DUNN, Secretary.